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62,59



1946

44th Annual Catalog

Listing

SEEDS

Adapted to the Southwest

**ROSWELL
SEED CO.**

ESTABLISHED 1900

115-117 South Main

Telephone 92



**Roswell,
New Mexico**

INDEX

GARDEN SEED PRICE LIST 11-14

Alfalfa	22	Lettuce	8
Asparagus	3	Meat Curing Products	20
Atlacide	2	Melons	8 and 9
Atlas Sorgo	22	Milletts	23
Barley	23	Milo	22
Beans	3	Mustard	8
Beans, Lima	3	Oats	23
Beans, Pinto	22	Okra	10
Beekeepers Supplies	24	Onions	9 and 10
Beets	4	Parsley	10
Beets, Stock	4	Parsnips	10
Cabbage	5	Pasture Grasses	23
Cane	23	Peas	15
Canteloupes	8	Peas, Field	15
Caprock Milo	22	Peat Moss	2
Carrots	6	Peppers	15
Cauliflower	5	Plainsman Milo	22
Celery	6	Plantabbs	24
Clover, Lawn	14	Poultry Equipment	24
Clover, Sweet	22	Poultry Remedies	24
Collards	7	Pree-Plant Powder	19
Corn, Field	22	Pumpkins	16
Corn, Garden	7	Radishes	16
Corn, Pop	22	Ree-Root	19
Corn, Sweet	7	Rhubarb	16
Cotton	22	Rye	23
Cucumbers	6	Salsify	17
Dairy Supplies	24	Seeders	2
D. D. T.	21	Seed Disinfectants	2
Dill	7	Sorghum Grains	22 and 23
Egg Plant	7	Sprayers	24
Fertilizers	24	Spinach	17
Fix Tablets	19	Squash	17
Flower Seeds	20	Stock Remedies	24
Fruit Fix Powder	19	Tomatoes	18
Fungicides	21	Tin Cans for Home Canning	20
Garden Tools	2	Transplant Tablets	19
Home Canning Equipment	20	Vigoro	24
Hormones, Thompson's	19	Vitamin B-1 plus Pellets	19
Hotkaps	2	Watermelons	9
Insecticides	21	Weedicide	19
Kale	8	Wheat	23
Lawn Grass	14	Wheelhoes	2

A TABLE OF INFORMATION IS FOUND INSIDE THE BACK COVER

What to Plant and When to Plant It

(APPLIED TO THE PECOS VALLEY OF NEW MEXICO)

JANUARY—After making out a list of all seeds you wish to plant, mail it to the Roswell Seed Co., with full shipping directions. Of course, you want the best at reasonable prices and we will be glad to furnish it to you. Prepare plant beds for early cauliflower, cabbage, egg plant, lettuce, onions, pepper and tomatoes.

FEBRUARY—Your hot beds should be planted this month. Plant onion seeds and sets, carrots, extra early peas, parsnips, pie plant, asparagus and horse radish early in the month. Early potatoes about the 15th.

MARCH—Plant oats, corn, peas, both early and second early. Bed out sweet potatoes in hot beds. Plant early tomatoes in hotbeds early this month, also pepper and egg plant. Plant onions, lettuce, radishes, mustard, leek, parsley, spinach, parsnips, salsify and stock beets.

APRIL—Plant celery, turnips, okra, peas, corn, lettuce, radishes, so as to have a succession. Plant early squash, early and second early beans and tomato and sweet potato plants about the 10th or 14th. Begin planting cotton April 10th.

MAY—Melons, cucumbers, lima beans and pole beans, pumpkin, squash, blackeyed peas and okra should be planted. Plant cowpeas and peanuts. Set out tomato and sweet potato plants. Plant more beans, peas, lettuce, radishes, mustard and corn. Sow seed of late cabbage in beds. In the field plant: Atlas Sorgo, Milo, corn and kaffir. Finish planting cotton the last of this month.

JUNE—Finish putting out plants for regular summer and fall crops. Plant late cabbage seed in hills in the field. Melons, cucumbers, squash and pumpkin should be planted now, also milo, hegari, corn, cowpeas, millet, cane, kaffir and Mexican beans.

JULY—Plant pole and corn field beans. Make your last planting of corn, kaffir, cane and milo. Set out celery and cabbage plants. Sow turnips and rutabaga for fall and winter use. Plant cucumbers for pickling.

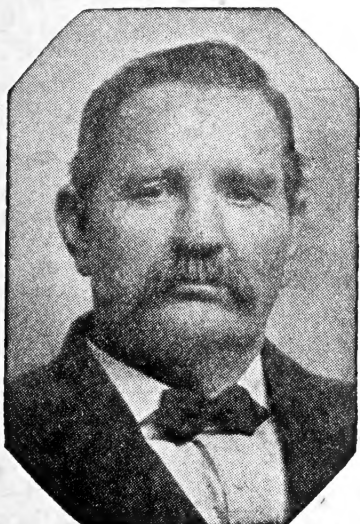
AUGUST—Plant beans for fall use and a few cucumbers for pickling. Finish planting celery early in the month. Sow more turnips. Plant early cabbage for fall and winter use. About the 15th, plant rye for fall and winter pasture.

SEPTEMBER—Prepare for late fall and early winter by planting beets, corn salad, kale, lettuce, mustard, spinach, chinese cabbage and bunching onions. Sow onion seed for winter and spring transplanting.

OCTOBER—Finish up the planting of last month and add mustard, lettuce and spinach for early spring. Plant winter radishes and onion sets.

NOVEMBER—Finish harvesting your crops and prepare for winter.

DECEMBER—Foot up the profits and send to us for next season's catalog.



The late John B. Gill

The above was first written
by

John B. Gill

42 years ago.

Later it was revised

by

Walter Gill



The late Walter Gill

THE SEEDS will be gambled against high production costs plus the use of the land—be sure they are good.

A test can show the percentage of pure seed and the percentage of seed that will grow but it cannot show the adaptability, the variety or the breeding of the seeds.

They can be good seed, of high germination and purity, of the proper variety and of good breeding but if they are not adapted, they should never be planted.

Experience has taught and continues to teach that the seeds best adapted to your soil and climate may come from some far distant section, therefore, we say the seed business is more of a study than a business.

In 1900 John B. Gill established the Roswell Seed Company and began selling:—

SEEDS ADAPTED TO THE SOUTHWEST

Selling good seeds is our business but we also carry closely associated lines such as fertilizers, weed killers, insecticides, sprayers, seed treatments and other items which make for increased farm production.

Roswell Seed Company

Phone 92

VERDI GILL

IVAN GILL

W. L. GILL

after business hours telephone 1984-W or 1014--W

Hotkaps (plant covers)

Use **HOTKAPS** to protect your early plants against: frost, insects and rain. These plant covers help you to have sure crops three weeks earlier. University tests prove **HOTKAPS** increase total yields 18% to 51%. Recommended for starting many vegetables and flowers, especially adapted to melons, tomatoes and other vining plants. Write for free book. One hundred \$1.50; One thousand \$11.00; Five thousand \$53.75.

Peat Moss

The ideal source of humas which only nature can produce. Holds moisture and prevents crusting of the soil. Valuable on flower beds and lawns. We offer "Colby" Peat Moss from Iowa. 1 lb. 8¢; 100 lb. bale \$5.85.

Atlacide—

Calcium Chlorate. Recommended as a killer of Johnson Grass and other weeds. Non-poisonous to livestock and carries no fire hazard. 100 lbs. \$14.00.

Seed Disinfectants

New Improved Ceresan—A dust disinfectant for the control of certain seed-borne diseases in: wheat, oats, barley, cotton, millet and sorghums. Supplies a most effective control of grain. ½ oz. treats one bushel of grain. 4 oz. 30¢; 1 lb. 80¢; 5 lbs. \$3.40; 25 lbs. \$15.00.

Semesan—A dust disinfectant for combating many diseases on bulbs of flowers and seeds of flowers and vegetables. Also, reduces seed rotting and damping-off. 2 oz. 40¢; lb. \$2.50.

New Improved Semesan, Jr.—A dust disinfectant for field and sweet corn. 1½ oz. 15¢ 4 oz. 30¢; lb. 75¢.

(Ask for seed treating charts and special literature on using — **DUBAY SEED TREATMENTS**).

GARDEN TOOLS

Our connections with the Planet Jr. Line are maintained. Some of these tools will be available. We shall do our best to supply your needs.

Weather, soil conditions and other similar factors to farming prevent the Roswell Seed Company from giving a warranty, expressed or implied, as to the description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter, of any seed, bulbs, plants or trees which they send out.

Vegetable Seed in Bulk

ASPARAGUS

Mary Washington—Developed by U. S. Department of Agriculture for resistance to rust. Produces large deep green sprouts of splendid quality. Uniform and a heavy producer. The most extensively grown variety.

Paradise—The thick stem sort. Possibly the heaviest producer and the fastest grower.

BEANS—Bush Varieties

Improved Burpee's Stringless Green Pod (53 days)—Green Pod about 6 inches long, nearly round, slightly curved and fiberless. For quality, this is the outstanding string bean in the Pecos Valley. Plants are bushy and productive.

Tendergreen (54) days—Becoming more popular in the Pecos Valley. Pods are light green, meaty and stringless. Extensively used by truckers and canners. Plants erect and productive.

Giant Stringless Green Pod (53 days)—Green pods, stringless and brittle with marked indentations between the beans. Preferred by some for late planting. A good producer, shipper and canner.

Improved Pencil Pod Black Wax (55 days)—Pods are yellow, round, about 7 inches long and stringless. The leading yellow podded string bean in our locality. Plants are vigorous and productive.

BEANS—Running Varieties

Kentucky Wonder (65 days)—Also known as Texas Prolific or Old Homestead. The fine flavor of this bean makes it the favorite of the pole varieties. The green pods are about 9 inches long, grow in clusters, are curved and indented, meaty and brittle but do have strings. A hardy climber that is productive until late in the season. Will produce under conditions of the Pecos Valley where others will not live.

McCaslan (65 days)—Similar to Kentucky Wonder except seeds are white. Pods 8 inches long, flat and medium green. A good bean for the market, can be used as snap or dry beans.

LIMA BEANS

Burpee's Improved (75 days)—Pods grow in clusters averaging 4 seeds each. Plants are very productive, large, erect and of the bush type.

Henderson's Bush (66 days)—This is the baby lima of the bush type which is often grown for a dry bean. Flat pods contain 3-4 flat beans. Plants are about 18 inches tall, early and dark green.

King of the Garden (88 days)—The most popular large pole lima. A vigorous climber and heavy producer. Flat pods contain 4-6 large oval shaped beans.

LIMA BEANS (Continued)

Sieva (77 days)—The small lima of the climbers, known in the South as Carolina Small White or Butter Bean. Heavy yielder and bears over a long season.

Jackson Wonder (65 days)—A baby lima of the pinto or calico type. Strongly flavored beans are used for snaps or dry shelled. Plants are small and spreading, productive and drought resistant. Of the Henderson Bush type.

Florida Butter Speckled (88 days)—A climber, commonly grown in the South. Adapts itself to adverse seasonal conditions very readily. Used either in the green shelled or dry bean stage.

BEETS

Plant early, will stand light frost. Plant through the season for succession and into the fall for late beets.

Detroit Dark Red (50-60 days)—Good for early or late planting in the home or market garden. Good shipper or canner. Dark color, does not show zones. Globe shaped with small collar and tap root. Uniform and smooth.

Early Blood Turnip (50-55 days)—An old standard variety, well adapted to the Pecos Valley. Slightly flattened roots, flesh purplish-red with zones of lighter shade. Tops medium small, but fairly coarse.

Crosby Egyptian (50-55 days)—Roots flattened, globe shaped. Small collar and tap root. Flesh dark red and zoned, crisp and tender.

Eclipse (65 days)—Small top. Roots globular, medium size, bright red with whitish zones.

STOCK BEETS (Mangel Wurzel)

Very valuable stock feed that can be cheaply produced. Plant six pounds of seed per acre in thirty inch rows and thin to eight inches in the row. Twenty pound beets and thirty tons per acre are not unusual.

Mammoth Long Red (110 days)—Our most popular variety because it is one of the heaviest yielders and grows about half out of the ground. Roots extremely large, long, slightly tapered, light red, flesh white with rose tinge.

Golden Tankard (102 days)—Nearly cylindrical, growing partly above ground. Skin deep orange—yellow, flesh zoned and white. Productive and sweet.

Giant Half Sugar Rose (90 days)—Roots long, oval and tapered. White flesh which is rich in sugar.

Vilmoren Sugar—Good for table use as well as stock feed.

SWISS CHARD or SPINACH BEET

A member of the beet family which is grown for the top only. Green part of leaf used like other greens, stems used in salads.

Fordhook Giant—Leaves are dark green, broad and upright, savoyed with broad white midrib. Has recently become the outstanding variety.

Lucullus—Creamy white curled leaves, grows about two feet tall.

OUR SEEDS ARE TESTED AND ADAPTED TO THE SOUTHWEST

CABBAGE

For early, sow seed in hot beds in December or January, reset in open in February or March. For late planting sow seed in open beds and transplant. One ounce will produce about 2000 plants. Ten to fifteen thousand plants required to the acre.

Golden Acre (62-64 days)—Our best early variety with medium size, hard, uniform heads. Plants small, heads round, stems short, small outer leaves allow close planting. Stands a long time without bursting.

Copenhagen Market (68-70 days)—An old dependable in the Pecos Valley for early market and shipping. Round heads, solid and of superior quality. Short stem.

Early Jersey Wakefield (62-64 days)—An extra early variety. Small, compact conical heads, 5 inches thick and 7 inches long.

Evergreen Hollander (90-100 days after setting, plants will make a marketable head)—120 days to mature. One of the most popular main crops in the mountain districts. A solid medium size head from 5 to 7 pounds. Outer leaves retain green color well and protect for long distance shipping.

Ferry's Hollander (90-100 days)—A late evergreen. Solid spherical heads that weigh 6 to 7 lbs. Desirable for high altitude. Good quality, will keep well in storage until late spring.

Danish Ballhead—Matures along with Evergreen Hollander. Solid and compact head with medium core. Is appreciated by those who ship and sell by weight. Excellent keeper. Does extra well in mountain districts.

Danish Roundhead (short stem) (90-100 days)—Similar to Ballhead but with shorter stem and slightly larger head. Also a good cabbage for the mountain districts.

Red Rock (100 days)—Forms a round, dark red, solid head about 8 inches in diameter. The quality is excellent and it keeps well in storage.

Late Flat Dutch (110 days)—A large, round, flattened and very firm head of a medium stem. A good cabbage for kraut.

CHINESE CABBAGE

Also known as "Chinese Lettuce," "Odorless Cabbage," "Celery Cabbage," etc. Plant in fall for best results, does fine on muck land. Do not sow in spring since it will bolt to seed, neither does it transplant well. Used in salads sometimes as a substitute for lettuce.

Chihili (75 days)—Outside leaves dark green, inside creamy white of fine quality.

Wong Bok (75 days)—Heads are 8-10 inches tall, broad and firm. Curled leaves, good quality.

Pe tsai (75 days)—Cylindrical tapering head, white tinted with green. Outer leaves dark green.

CAULIFLOWER

One ounce produces 3000 plants, 6 to 8 ounces per acre. The cultivation is similar to that of cabbage. Leaves must be gathered and tied about the head to protect from the sun and facilitate bleaching.

Early Danish Snowball (30 to 35 days from seed to plant) (55 days from plant to maturity)—The best all around variety for both home and market garden. Has long been the leader in this locality.

OUR SEEDS ARE TESTED AND ADAPTED TO THE SOUTHWEST

CARROTS

Chantenay (72 days)—A good all purpose, heavy yielder with average shape and size.

Chantenay Long Type (72 days)—A dependable producer of the long coreless type. An excellent variety for bunching and shipping.

Imperator (77 days)—Long cylindrical and well stump rooted. Due to its shape it is one of the most popular bunching varieties.

Chantenay Red Cored (72 days)—Improved over the Chantenay in color, texture and flesh. Desirable for canning and shipping. Core is not distinct.

Nantes Half Long (70 days)—Flesh red, sweet and almost coreless. Roots 6-8 inches long. Cylindrical with blunt end. Packs well due to short top.

Danver's Half Long (75 days)—A good all purpose carrot. Roots are tender, 6-8 inches long and tapered to blunt point. Bright orange in color.

Oxheart or Guerande (72 days)—Roots are heart shaped and scarlet-orange. Desirable for field culture on heavy soil. Good keeper and often used for stock feed.

Yellow Belgian, stock (90-100 days)—Exclusively used for live stock feed. Will grow 12 inches long from crown to tip and 2 inches thick at shoulder. Skin pale yellow. Extremely large and productive.

CELERY

The Roswell District is noted for a superior quality celery. The production should not be undertaken on a large scale by someone who is not experienced. Seed should be sown in April and plants reset in July. Must be bleacher with boards, paper or earth. One ounce of seed will produce 10,000 plants.

White Plume (120 days)—A first early. Solid and crisp. Foliage green tinted white but both foliage and stalks will blanch readily to snowy white. Plants medium in size.

Utah or Golden Crisp (130 days)—One of the best for main crop. A green variety for fall use. Fine quality and flavor. Stems broad but thick and well rounded.

Golden Phenomenal (83 days)—A tall, early self blanching variety. Has been dependable in the Pecos Valley for a number of years. Full hearted and compact with long edible stalks.

Golden Plume or Wonderful (115-120 days)—Crisp with fine nutty flavor. Blanching readily. Apparently more disease resistant than other yellow celeries.

Easy Blanching (125 days)—A good keeper of the second early green variety. Erect, vigorous grower. Thick solid stalks of a rich nutty flavor.

CUCUMBERS

Don't plant until warm weather. Plant again in July for late pickles. Plant in hills 4 feet each way, one ounce seed to 50 hills.

Straight-8 (66 days)—Straight, regularly 8 inches long and about 2 inches thick. Deep green and rounded at ends. No stripping or tipping.

Improved Long Green (70 days)—A good seller. Our most popular slicing variety. Slender with tapering ends, 10-12 inches long.

Davis Perfect (68 days)—Dark Green, 9-11 inches long, 2½ inches thick. Smooth and tapered at both ends. Crisp and solid.

Chicago Pickling (60 days)—One of the best for pickling. Medium green, 6½ inches long, 2¼ inches thick. Very prolific, warted and ribbed at pickling size.

White Spine (65 days)—Early, rather square ended and of the three cornered type. Desirable for pickling and slicing. 7 inches long, 2½ inches thick. Keeps well.

COLLARDS

A member of the cabbage family. Cultivate and use the same as cabbage.

True Georgia (75 days)—The best known and most popular variety. Vigorous plants withstand heat and adverse soil conditions. Does not head.

White Cabbage (75 days)—A cross between cabbage and collards, has hardiness of collards and heading qualities of cabbage. Tender leaves can be left on plant until needed.

SWEET CORN

Golden Cross Bantam (88-89 days)—The leading hybrid for all purposes. Developed by Purdue University for a midwestern canner. Well proven in the Pecos Valley after a six year trial. Adapted to varied conditions and resistant to disease. Sturdy straight stalks are 6½-7 ft. high. Uniform ears, 8 inches long, have 10-14 rows. Greatly improved since introduced.

Stowell's Evergreen 3 x 33 (99-100 days)—A hybrid developed from midwestern material. Uniform, cylindrical, straight rowed. Ears are 8-8½ inches long with 14-18 rows. Well filled tips, excellent husk coverage.

Golden Bantam (83 days)—Still the old favorite with many home and market gardeners. Ears 7-8 inches long with 8 rows of delicious kernels. One of the sweetest of all corns and of best quality.

Country Gentleman (110 days)—Sweet, white tender kernels, are irregularly placed on ears that average 7 inches long and 2 inches in diameter. One of the richest flavored of all the late varieties.

GARDEN CORN

Trucker's Favorite (82-85 days)—Resistant to ear worms which means much to the Pecos Valley where this corn has become very popular during the past 7 years. Good flavor and remains in roasting ear stage for long time, also used as an early dried corn. Stalks are 8-9 ft. tall, usually bearing two ears which are 8-9½ inches long and carry 10-15 rows.

Hickory King (95 days)—Used many years in the Pecos Valley for early roasting ears. One of the best for meal, also, a good field corn. 8 rowed, very large round kernels and small cob.

DILL

Long Island Mammoth—Plant 2-2½ ft. high with leaves cut into thread-like divisions. Seeds very flat; of strong, bitter flavor. The stem and sometimes the seeds are used for flavoring especially in pickles.

EGG PLANT

Sow seed in hot beds early in spring, set in open field when nights are warm. Requires rich soil. One ounce produces 1,500 plants. Excellent quality can be produced in the Pecos Valley.

Black Beauty (80 days)—A medium sized, prolific, early variety. 4-6 fruits per plant, dark purple that holds well after picking.

New York Purple Spineless (83 days)—Spreading plant bears 4-5 fruits, large, oval, deep purple and smooth. Slightly larger than Black Beauty.

KALE

Grown for greens. Sow in two or three foot rows and thin to two feet in the row if large plants are desired. May be planted in spring or fall, quality improved by frost. One ounce will sow 200 ft., 4 lbs. per acre.

Dwarf Siberian (60-65 days)—A hardy, productive variety with bluish green foliage that grows rapidly and is slow running to seed in the spring. Not so curly as the Scotch types.

Tall Scotch — Plant will grow 24 to 30 inches high, bearing leaves heavily curled of bright, medium green color. Very tender after being frosted.

LETTUCE

Sow head lettuce in November for earliest spring use. Sow again very early in the spring. Will stand frost. In mountain district head lettuce may be sown last of July for fall crop. Bolts seed stems and tip burns in hot weather.

Imperial 847 (83 days)—A medium large hard heading variety that does quite well in hot weather and is resistant to tip burn. Will produce good size solid heads where others fail.

Imperial No. 44 (82 days)—Heads are smaller than 847, compact, solid and attractive. Will stand much hot weather. Promising as a fall crop in this section.

Los Angeles, New York or Wonderful (80 days)—Known in all markets. A standard in the Pecos Valley. Large, sweet, tender heads.

Los Angeles No. 12 (77 days)—Now largely supplanting the Los Angeles, since it stands heat better, heads smaller, more exposed, somewhat flat and lighter green.

Iceberg (84 days)—Don't confuse with New York which is often called Iceberg by shippers. Heads compact, crumpled, crisp and white interior. Very desirable in the mountain districts.

Early Curled Simpson (45 days)—White seed. Hardy and dependable, non-heading, forms compact bunch. Light green, tender and sweet.

Black Seeded Simpson (46 days)—One of the most popular of the loose leaf varieties. Broad leaves much blistered and excessively frilled. Stands well without seeding.

MUSTARD

Sow early in the spring, also again in the fall. One ounce to 50 ft. drill. Will produce tender succulent leaves in 4-5 weeks from time of sowing.

Giant Southern Curled—The most popular in the Pecos Valley. Hardy, wide, bright green leaves with curly edges. Plants mostly upright, slightly spreading.

Elephant Ear—Sometimes called New Chinese. Fairly smooth leaves 9-10 inches long and 6 inches wide. Mild pungent flavor.

Mustard Spinach or Tendergreen—Leaves oblong, broad, fairly smooth. Heat and drought resistant.

MELONS—CANTALOUPE

The Pecos Valley always produces some of the best, both for flavor and size. Plant after danger of frost, in hills 8 by 8 ft. One ounce to 50 hills. Planting seed under HOTKAPS in the field will produce marketable melons two to three weeks earlier.

Hale's Best (80 days)—We offer special select seed in this variety. One of the first on the market. Salmon flesh of excellent flavor and quality. A good shipper and the best seller on the local market. Fruits oval, 6½ by 5½ inches, covered with heavy netting, indistinct ribbing.

MELONS (Continued)

Hale's Best No. 36 (80 days)—Quality and flavor much the same as Hale's Best. Shape is nearly round and ribbing almost eliminated. Fruits are smaller and more uniform than Hale's Best with small seed cavity.

Hale's Best No. 45 (88 days)—Powdery Mildew resistant. Will stand long distance shipping without deterioration after it has been picked at full slip ripened stage, therefore, considered our best shipper.

Hale's Best Jumbo Strain (83 days)—A large fruited strain of this leading variety for local markets. Fruits oval, 5-6 lbs., ribbing somewhat prominent, heavily netted. Seed pocket rather large. Orange flesh is sweet and of good quality.

Rockyford (92 days)—A small green fleshed melon. Spicy, juicy and of excellent flavor. Still used widely for home gardens. A few years ago, this was a standard, now supplanted by larger, orange fleshed melons.

Banana (98 days)—Resembles a huge banana in shape, 14-20 inches long. Flesh is pronounced salmon with somewhat of a banana-like flavor.

Honey Dew, Green Fleshed (112 days)—A winter melon, 7-8 inches long, and 6 inches in diameter, nearly white, becoming creamy yellow, almost smooth. Flesh is thick, pale emerald green with honey-like flavor. Keeps well in storage.

WATERMELONS

Plant after danger of frost, in hills 8 by 8 feet. About 2 lbs. of seed to each acre. The earliest melons can be produced by planting under HOTKAPS.

Texas Black Diamond (Florida Giant) (95 days)—A nearly round dark green melon with firm red flesh. Ships well, will weigh about 40 lbs. Specimens have been known to reach 120 lbs. This melon has gained popularity in the Southwest during the past five years. In this we offer seed adapted to the Pecos Valley.

Kleckley Sweet, sometimes called **Monte Cristo** (85 days)—The best seller of the cylindrical shape. Good for local market. Flesh bright red, crisp and extremely sweet. Dark green with thin tender rind.

Improved Kleckley Sweet or Wondermelon (88 days)—An improved strain of Kleckley Sweet, being more full at either end. It is large, heavy, oblong, has a dark green skin and a thin rind. Scarlet meat and solid heart.

Stone Mountain, sometimes called **Dixie Belle** (90 days)—One of the most popular for main crop in the Pecos Valley. Oval, almost round with blocky ends. Large, dark green with indistinct veining. Flesh bright red, crisp and sweet. Good shipper and seller.

Dixie Queen (85 days)—An oval-round melon that will average 30 lbs. Light green with dark green stripes. Very prolific and a good shipper of excellent quality. A good seller and dependable in the Pecos Valley.

Halbert Honey (85 days)—Similar to Kleckley Sweet but somewhat larger. Fruits are cylindrical with blunt ends, slightly ridged, dark green, lightly veined, rind very tender. Flesh bright red and exceptionally sweet.

Irish Grey (95 days)—Tough rind makes it a good shipper. Productive, oblong, light grey tinged with green. Flesh bright red and firm. A favorite with many.

Golden Honey (85 days)—Flesh is an amber-yellow, seed are brown. Medium size, nearly round, light green with dark green stripes. Flesh chunky.

ONIONS

May be planted in three ways: Sow seed in September, transplant in February or March. Sow seed in hotbeds in January, transplant in March and April. Drill seed in open field in February then thin to stand when about the size of a pencil.

Denia (105 days)—An old standby in the Pecos Valley. One of the largest, globe-shaped yellow skinned, white fleshed. Very mild and sweet.

ONIONS (Continued)

Yellow Valencia (114 days)—Has proven equal to the Denia. More flat, skin darker, also sweet and mild. A very good keeper and shipper.

In Both Denia and Yellow Sweet Spanish, we offer local grown seed from **hand selected bulbs**. These seed have proven that they will produce the best quality and the highest yields in this section. Priced separately on page 13.

White Valencia (114 days)—The largest of the globular, white varieties. Flesh clear, white, firm and mild. Small neck. In some localities does not obtain the desired size.

Grano (90 days)—Top shaped, straw-colored skin, white flesh. Good keeper. Extra good flavor and sweet. Known as Babosa in some sections.

White Grano—The same as the Grano except that the skin color is white and in some soils will not obtain as large a size.

White Lisbon—Grown exclusively for an early bunching onion. If allowed to bulb will make a very thick neck.

Onion Sets—Used mainly to produce early green onions. We can supply White or Yellow.

OKRA

Sow seed thinly in warm soil, in drills about 2 ft. apart. Thin out to 9 inches apart. One and one-half ounces will plant 100 ft. of drill.

Dwarf Green Long Pod (50 days)—Pods are from 5-7 inches long, dark green, fluted and pointed. Plant is dwarf, about three feet high. Sets pods early and bears until late.

White Velvet (60 days)—Pods are large, perfectly round and smooth, velvety white, excellent flavor and tender. Plants are dwarf, compact branching and prolific.

Clemson Spineless (50-55 days)—An improved strain of the long green pod type. Pods do not have prickly spines, will develop to 9 inches long by 1½ inches in diameter, straight ridged and taper near tip. Plant grows about 5 ft. tall.

PARSLEY

Used for flavoring and garnishing. Does best in rich soil. One ounce of seed sows 150 ft. of drill.

Double Moss Curled (70 days)—A thrifty, compact plant. Attractive, deep green foliage. One of the best for market or home garden.

PARSNIPS

Sow seed in February in loose rich soil. May be left in ground and dug as wanted. They are improved by frost. One ounce sows 200 ft. of drill.

Hollow Crown (95 days)—Roots are white, smooth and of excellent flavor, 12-14 inches long, about 3 inches thick at the shoulder with a deep, hollow crown.

Garden Seed Price List

	pkt.	½ oz.	1 oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.	10 lbs.
ASPARAGUS						
Mary Washington	.10		.20	.55	1.50	
Paradise		.35	.55	1.60	4.80	
BEANS						
Imp. Burpee's Stringless Green Pod				.15	.40	2.60
Tendergreen				.15	.40	2.60
Giant Stringless Green Pod				.15	.40	2.60
Imp. Pencil Pod Black Wax				.15	.40	2.60
Kentucky Wonder				.15	.40	2.60
McCaslan				.15	.40	2.60
LIMA BEANS						
Burpee's Improved				.15	.40	2.80
Fordhook Bush				.15	.40	2.80
Henderson's Bush				.15	.40	2.80
King of the Garden				.15	.40	2.80
Sieva				.15	.40	2.80
Jackson Wonder				.15	.40	2.80
Florida Butter Speckled				.15	.40	2.80
Giant Speckled Pole				.15	.40	2.80
BEETS						
Detroit Dark Red	.10		.20	.50	1.40	11.50
Early Blood Turnip	.10		.20	.50	1.40	11.50
Crosby Egyptian	.10		.20	.50	1.40	11.50
STOCK BEETS						
Mammoth Long Red		.10	.15	.45	1.40	11.00
Golden Tankard		.10	.15	.45	1.40	11.00
Vilmoren Sugar		.10	.15	.45	1.40	11.00
SWISS CHARD						
Fordhook Giant	.10		.20	.50	1.40	11.50
BROCCOLI						
Calabrese		.25	.40	1.10	3.50	
CABBAGE						
Golden Acre		.25	.40	1.20	4.25	39.00
Copenhagen Market		.25	.40	1.15	4.00	36.50
Early Jersey Wakefield		.25	.40	1.10	3.65	33.00
Evergreen Hollander		.25	.40	1.20	4.25	39.00
Danish Ballhead		.25	.40	1.20	4.25	39.00
Ferry's Hollander		.30	.45	1.35	4.50	41.50
Danish Roundhead		.25	.40	1.20	4.25	39.00
Red Rock		.30	.45	1.35	4.50	
Late Flat Dutch		.25	.40	1.10	3.65	33.00
Early Flat Dutch		.25	.40	1.10	3.65	33.00
CHINESE CABBAGE						
Chihili			.35	1.10	3.20	
CAULIFLOWER						
Danish Snowball		1.35	2.05	6.10	18.50	
CARROT						
Chantenay		.15	.25	.80	2.45	19.50
Chantenay Long Type		.15	.25	.80	2.45	19.50
Chantenay Red Cored		.15	.25	.80	2.45	19.50
Imperator		.15	.25	.80	2.45	19.50
Nantes Half Long		.15	.25	.85	2.55	20.50
Danver's Half Long		.15	.25	.85	2.55	20.50
Oxheart or Guerande		.15	.25	.80	2.45	19.50

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	pkt.	½ oz.	1 oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.	10 lbs.
CELERY						
White Plume		.40	.70	2.10	7.00	
Utah or Golden Crisp		.45	.80	2.40	8.00	
Golden Plume or Wonderful		.45	.80	2.40	8.00	
Golden Phenomenal						
Easy Blanching		.40	.70	2.10	7.00	
CUCUMBERS						
Straight-8		.20	.30	1.00	3.00	24.50
Improved Long Green		.20	.30	.90	2.70	21.50
Davis Perfect		.15	.25	.65	2.10	18.00
White Spine		.20	.30	.90	2.70	21.50
Chicago Pickling		.15	.25	.65	2.10	18.00
COLLARDS						
True Georgia		.10	.15	.40	1.00	9.00
SWEET CORN						
Golden Cross Bantam (Hybrid)				.20	.60	5.00
Stowell's Evergreen 3 x 33 (Hybrid)				.25	.70	5.80
Golden Bantam				.15	.40	2.40
Country Gentleman				.15	.40	2.60
GARDEN CORN						
Trucker's Favorite					.20	1.70
Hickory King						
DILL						
Long Island Mammoth	.10	.15	.25	.60	1.50	
KALE						
Dwarf Siberian	.10	.15	.25	.65	1.70	
Tall Scotch						
EGG PLANT						
Black Beauty	.10	.35	.60	1.85	5.50	40.00
New York Imp. Purple Spineless	.10	.35	.60	1.85	5.50	40.00
LETTUCE						
Imperial 847	.10	.20	.35	1.05	3.40	29.50
Imperial 44	.10	.25	.45	1.40	4.10	37.00
Los Angeles No. 12	.10	.20	.35	1.00	3.00	26.00
Iceberg, White Seeded	.10	.20	.30	.90	2.80	24.50
Early Curled Simpson	.10	.15	.25	.70	2.10	18.00
Black Seeded Simpson	.10	.15	.25	.70	2.10	18.00
MUSTARD						
Giant Southern Curled		.10	.15	.35	1.00	8.00
Fordhook Fancy						
Elephant Ear		.10	.15	.35	1.00	8.00
Mustard Spinach or Tendergreen		.10	.15	.35	1.00	8.00
MELONS—CANTALOUPE						
Hales Best, special select	.10	.15	.25	.75	2.10	18.00
Hales Best No. 36	.10	.15	.25	.75	2.10	18.00
Hales Best No. 45	.10	.15	.25	.75	2.20	19.00
Hales Best, Jumbo Strain	.10	.15	.25	.75	2.10	18.00
Rockyford	.10	.15	.25	.75	2.10	18.00
Banana	.10	.15	.25	.75	2.30	
Honey Dew, Green Flesh	.10	.15	.25	.75	2.25	
WATERMELONS						
Texas Black Diamond	.10	.15	.25	.75	2.30	20.00
Kleckley Sweet	.10		.20	.60	1.80	15.00
Imp. Kleckley Sweet	.10	.15	.25	.75	2.10	18.00
Stone Mountain	.10	.15	.25	.75	2.10	18.00
Dixie Queen	.10	.15	.25	.75	2.30	20.00
Halbert Honey	.10		.20	.60	1.80	15.00
Irish Grey	.10	.15	.25	.75	2.10	18.00
Klondike	.10	.15	.25	.75	2.30	20.00

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13

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ONIONS						
Denia, Pecos Valley grown from hand selected bulbs	.10	.35	.60	2.00	6.00	50.00
Yellow Sweet Spanish, Pecos Valley grown from hand selected bulbs	.10	.35	.60	2.00	6.00	50.00
Yellow Sweet Spanish	.10	.25	.45	1.35	4.00	37.50
Southport White Globe	.10	.30	.55	1.65	5.00	
Grano						
White Lisbon						
OKRA						
Dwarf Green Long Pod		.10	.15	.35	.90	7.50
White Velvet		.10	.15	.35	.90	7.50
Clemson Spineless		.10	.15	.35	.90	7.50
PARSLEY						
Double Moss Curled		.15	.20	.60	1.50	
PARSNIP						
Hollow Crown		.15	.20	.60	1.50	
PEAS						
Alaska				.10	.30	1.75
Nott's Excelsior				.10	.35	2.20
Little Marvel				.10	.35	2.20
Bliss Everbearing				.10	.35	2.20
Thomas Laxton				.10	.35	2.20
Dwarf Telephone				.10	.35	2.20
FIELD PEAS						
Blackeyed					.25	1.95
Brown Crowder						
Cream Crowder						
PEPPER						
California Wonder	.10	.45	.80	2.50	7.50	67.50
Chinese Giant	.10	.35	.60	1.85	6.50	
World Beater	.10	.35	.60	1.75	6.00	
Pimiento	.10	.35	.60	1.75	6.00	
Mexican Chili No. 9						
Anaheim Chili	.10	.30	.55	1.60	4.85	40.00
PUMPKIN						
Small Sugar or Pie		.10	.15	.45	1.20	10.50
Kentucky Field		.10	.15	.45	1.20	10.50
Green Striped Cushaw		.10	.15	.45	1.30	11.50
White Cushaw		.10	.15	.45	1.20	10.50
RADISHES						
Crimson Giant		.10	.15	.40	1.05	8.50
Scarlet Globe Short Top		.10	.15	.40	1.05	8.50
Sparkler		.10	.15	.40	1.05	8.50
Cincinnati Market		.10	.15	.30	.90	7.50
Chinese Rose Winter		.10	.15	.35	1.00	8.00
White Icicle		.10	.15	.40	1.05	8.50
RHUBARB						
Myatt's Victoria	.10	.20	.30	.90	3.00	
SALSIFY						
Mammoth Sandwich Island	.10	.35	.65	1.85	5.50	
SQUASH						
Early White Bush Scallop		.10	.15	.55	1.50	12.00
Golden Summer Crookneck		.10	.15	.55	1.55	12.50
Giant Summer Straightneck		.10	.15	.55	1.55	12.50
Italian or Zucchini		.10	.15	.55	1.55	12.50
Banana	.10		.20	.60	1.80	15.00
Hubbard	.10		.20	.60	1.80	15.00

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	pkt.	½ oz.	1 oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.	10 lbs.
SPINACH						
Viroflay			.10	.25	.60	4.85
Giant Nobel			.10	.25	.65	5.00
Bloomsdale			.10	.25	.60	4.85
Virginia Blight Resistant			.10	.25	.60	4.85
Old Dominion						
New Zealand		.15	.25	.65	2.00	
TOMATOES						
Improved Marglobe	.10	.30	.50	1.60	4.70	40.00
Rutgers	.10	.25	.45	1.45	4.30	36.00
Bonny Best	.10	.40	.70	2.00	6.00	52.50
Pritchard or Scarlet Topper	.10	.40	.70	2.00	6.00	52.50
Break O'Day	.10	.45	.80	2.45	7.25	65.50
Pearson	.25	.60	1.00	3.00	9.00	83.00
New Stone	.10	.25	.40	1.30	3.80	31.00
Chalk's Early Jewel	.10	.25	.40	1.30	3.80	31.00
Early Detroit	.10	.25	.40	1.30	3.80	31.00
Ponderosa	.25	.60	1.10	3.35	10.00	
Earliana, Spark's	.10	.40	.70	2.00	6.00	
June Pink	.10	.25	.40	1.15	3.50	26.00
Yellow Ponderosa	.10	.40	.70	2.00	6.00	
Small Fruited Varieties	.10	.50	1.20			
TURNIPS						
Purple Top White Globe		.10	.15	.25	.60	4.80
Amber Globe		.10	.15	.30	.80	6.75
Shogoin		.10	.15	.35	.95	8.50
Seven Top						
White Top Milan						
American Yellow Purple Top Rutabaga		.10	.15	.25	.70	6.00

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LAWN GRASS SEEDS

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS. A semi-evergreen grass that does well in shade. Will not thrive in total sunny spots. Requires considerable water and does not spread. Dark green, medium fine blades. One of the best for shaded lawns.

1 lb. 90¢; 10 lbs. \$8.50 (2 lbs. per 1000 sq. ft.)

BERMUDA GRASS. Very hardy, in fact hard to kill if grown in the sun. Does not require as much water as Blue Grass but more than natural rain fall. Spreads by continuous runners that root at the joints. Will stand abuse and pasturing. Will stand partial but not total shade. Extensively used throughout Southwest.

1 lb. 80¢; 10 lbs. \$7.50. (1 lb. per 1000 sq. ft.)

ENGLISH RYE GRASS (perennial). A coarse bladed, semi-evergreen grass that stools similar to the rye plant. Resembles Kentucky Blue Grass when planted thick and kept mowed but will stand more sun and abuse.

1 lb. 45¢; 10 lbs. \$3.75. (3 lbs. per 1000 sq. ft.)

DOMESTIC RYE GRASS (annual or short-lived perennial). A quick growing hardy grass that resembles the English Rye. Often sowed in Bermuda in the fall to give a green lawn during winter months.

1 lb. 25¢; 10 lbs. \$2.10. (3 lbs. per 1000 sq. ft.)

SEASIDE CREEPING BENT. Used extensively on golf greens. A light green, fine, short blade. Makes a very thick turf. Requires heavy watering, thrives when cut close. A true creeping bent that makes a uniform smooth lawn.

1 lb. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$14.00. (4 lbs. per 1000 sq. ft.)

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER. A small, close growing, dwarf clover that will produce a small white bloom. Rapid growing, of spreading habit, will stand close cutting without injury. Excellent in lawn mixtures, seldom used alone.

1 lb. \$1.65; 10 lbs. \$14.50.

Other less common grass seeds are stocked and we shall be pleased to make any mixtures that you may desire.

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PEAS

Plant latter part of February to April 15th in drills 12-18 inches apart. One pound to fifty foot drill.

Alaska (60 days)—One of the early smooth varieties. Will only mature one crop. Plants about 28 inches tall, pods about $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long.

First & Best (60 days)—Another of the smooth varieties that can be planted early but only matures one crop.

Nott's Excelsior (62 days)—A wrinkled, early variety. Dark green plants, 16 inches tall with slender pods 3 inches long containing 6-7 medium size peas. This has proven to be one of the best for the Pecos Valley, also, good in mountain sections.

Little Marvel (62 days)—One of the most dependable in the Pecos Valley. Thrifty plants are 18-20 inches tall. Dark green, plump, straight pods contain 7-8 good quality peas.

Bliss Everbearing (76 days)—Dark green, thrifty, vines about 30 inches tall. 4-5 light green peas in a straight pod. Has a long bearing period, does well in mountain sections.

Thomas Laxton (62 days)—One of the most popular heavy yielders. Plants about three feet tall. Pods 4 inches long, well filled and square ended. Among the best for quality.

Dwarf Telephone (75 days)—Stocky light green plant and about 25 inches tall. Light green pods contain 8-10 peas of good quality. Resistant to wilt. Good for home garden or shipping.

FIELD PEAS

Black Eyed (47 days)—A standard, prolific, main crop that grows about 40 inches high. Pods about 7 inches long. Edible when used as snap, shelled or dry peas. Used also as a forage crop and for soil improvement.

Brown Crowder (45 days)—Used very much the same as Black Eyed Peas. Plants are about 28 inches high. Pods are 7 inches long, crowded with 12-20 odd-shaped peas.

Cream Crowder (45 days)—Quite similar to Brown Crowder in use and growth. Seed are medium, smooth and have a buff eye.

PEPPER

Sow seeds in hot beds and transplant after nights are warm. Sow seed in open field after danger of frost. One ounce produces 2000 plants.

California Wonder (72 days)—By far the most popular of the Sweet Varieties. Good for shipping or local use. Pods are dark green, 4 lobed, very thick, heavy and smooth, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches through. Sweet distinct flavor.

Ruby King (69 days)—Supplanted by California Wonder, pod lights, longer, more tapered and the meat much thinner. Plants are medium dwarf, vigorous and prolific. Sweet and mild.

Chinese Giant (80 days)—The largest of the sweet peppers. Pods are roundish, blunt at the end, somewhat crumpled. Deep green, mild and sweet throughout.

World Beater (70 days)—One of the best large peppers being a cross between Chinese Giant and Ruby King. It has the size of one and the earliness of the other.

PEPPER (Continued)

Pimento (73 days)—Fruits heart shaped, dark green turning to bright crimson. Flesh exceptionally thick, sweet and mild. Grown on a large scale for whole canning.

Mexican Chili No. 9 (Hot) (75 days)—A product of our own State. Slender, tapering pods that are very pungent.

Anaheim Chili (Hot) (80 days)—Good for canning and drying. Pod is longer and milder than the Mexican Chili. The best selling on the general market.

PUMPKINS

Plant in hills 8 ft. each way after danger of frost. One ounce to 30 hills. Two pounds per acre.

Small Sugar or Pie (108 days)—The best variety for general use. Fruits round, flattened at ends, somewhat ribbed, deep orange, 6-8 pounds. Flesh thick, of good quality.

Kentucky Field (120 days)—A heavy yielder. Large fruit 10-15 lbs., odd shaped, creamy buff skin, yellow flesh, good quality, rather coarse. Used for canning and for stock feed.

Green Striped Cushaw (112 days)—Crooknecked, 10-12 lbs. Skin hard, thin, smooth, dull white with irregular green stripes. Flesh is medium coarse, yellow and thick.

White Cushaw (110 days)—Smaller than the Green Striped, neck is straighter and shorter. Skin is nearly white.

RADISHES

Plant early in the spring, follow by succession every 15 days. One ounce to 50 feet drill.

Crimson Giant (29 days)—Will stand well without becoming pithy, one of the most popular. Roots spherical to slightly top shaped, 1½ inches in diameter, deep scarlet,

Scarlet Globe Short Top (21-23 days)—Good quality. Chosen by shippers for its short top.

Rosy Gem (26 days)—Ball shaped with white extending well upon the side. Top small. Root is crisp and of good quality.

Saxa (23 days)—A forcing variety for greenhouse use, also, adapted to outdoor planting. Seven-eighths inches in diameter, round, scarlet, crisp and mild.

Cincinnati Market (29 days)—The most popular of the long varieties. Tops are small, roots are straight, 6-7 inches long. Skin is a fine scarlet.. Flesh white and crisp.

White Icicle (27 days)—The best of the long white radishes. The roots are long, 4-5 inches, slightly stumped, transparent, white, and brittle. Excellent quality.

Chinese Rose Winter (52 days)—A very popular distinct winter sort. Long cylindrical roots, thicker at lower end. Smooth, bright scarlet in color, flesh white, firm and pungent.

RHUBARB

Sow seed in spring, plants will be ready to re-plant the following fall or spring. Set plants 4 feet each way.

Linnaeus. A second early variety with long thick reddish stalks.

Victoria. The main crop sort. Vigorous, upright, thick, red stalks of splendid color and flavor.

SALSIFY or OYSTER PLANT

Grows like a parsnip. Good in soup. Needs deep soil. Plant in early spring, ready to use in November.

Mammoth Sandwich Island—6-8 inches long, 1½ inches thick. Long tapered white roots. A standard for home and market gardens.

SQUASH

Plant when danger of frost is past in hills 4-6 feet apart. One ounce of seed plants 40 hills.

Early White Bush Scallop (53 days)—Also known as patty pan. Plants bush type. Fruits greenish white turning to white when matured, flattened and smooth with scalloped edges.

Golden Summer Crookneck (50 days)—Productive, bush type plant. Fruits about a foot long, bright yellow and warted.

Early Yellow Bush Scallop (58 days)—Very similar to Early White Bush in size and shape but yellow in color.

Giant Summer Straightneck (55 days)—One of the best for shipping, since straight neck packs well without breaking. Fruits are large and heavier than crookneck. Skin warted and yellow. A very good seller.

Fordhook (62 days)—A trailing sort for fall and winter use. Skin ridged, smooth, cream colored. Flesh thick, dry and sweet.

Italian or Zucchini (60 days)—Increasing popularity, weighs ¾ lb., nearly cylindrical and straight. Green mottled with creamy-grey. Bush type plant.

Banana (105 days)—A winter trailing sort. About 2 ft. long, 6 inches in diameter with pointed end. A grey-green color with irregular stripes. Solid, dry, yellow, fine grained, sweet flesh. Excellent for pies or baking.

Hubbard (100 days)—A standard winter squash. Fruits 9-10 inches through, globular, dark bronze green, very hard warted shell. Thick, yellow, fine grained, flesh of excellent quality.

SPINACH

Sow in February and March and again in October for early spring use. Will not do well in hot weather. One ounce to 50 feet, 10-15 lbs. per acre broadcast.

Viroflay (45 days)—The long, broad, pointed, thick, smooth leaves made this spinach generally preferred when conditions will allow it to be planted. Blights and bolts to seed readily in warm weather. Easy to wash and a good spinach to can.

Giant Nobel (44 days)—Considered by many to be the best of the thick, smooth leaved sort. Large vigorous plant that is an enormous yielder. Slow to form seed. A good canner.

Bloomsdale (42 days)—Will stand well without bolting to seed, therefore, used extensively for spring planting. Leaves intensely crumpled and blistered, dark green.

Virginia Blight Resistant (39 days)—Used principally in sections where blight occurs. Somewhat smoother than Bloomsdale, inclined to bolt to seed earlier.

Old Dominion (40-42 days)—A cross between Virginia Savoy and King of Denmark and possesses the blight resistance of Virginia Savoy and the late seeding characteristics of the King of Denmark. Dark green and crumpled leaves except at the tip.

New Zealand (70 days)—Distinctly removed from true spinach. Plants tall and spreading with numerous shoots. Leaves rather small and pointed. Grows well in hot weather and under adverse conditions.

TOMATOES

Sow seed in hot beds and re-set plants after danger of frost or sow seed in open when weather is warm and thin to a stand. Plants should be set or thinned to 4 feet each way. One ounce will produce 2000 plants or 4 ounces will plant an acre. Planting seed in field is the most successful method in the Pecos Valley. Planting seed under HOTKAPS will enable you to reach the market two or three weeks earlier.

Improved Marglobe (77 days)—The outstanding tomato in the Pecos Valley. Larger than the original. Holds well in white ripe stage for shipping, also, an excellent canner. Large, red, smooth, globular with thick cell walls. The plant is resistant to wilt and rust. Very productive.

Bonny Best (70 days)—A second early, smooth and uniform. The best canner where the season is too short for the Marglobe to produce heavy. Medium size, bright scarlet, always smooth and uniform.

Rutgers (73-83 days)—Some will now prefer this tomato to the Marglobe. Bred from Marglobe and J. T. D., it combines disease resistance of Marglobe and J. T. D.'s habit of ripening from the interior outwards. Coarser foliage than Marglobe and flatter at stem end. Primarily intended for canning has also proven a good green-wrap shipper and all-purpose variety of wide adaptation. Certified seed of this variety will be offered, ask for prices.

Break O'Day (70 days)—Resembles Marglobe in shape, size and disease resistant qualities but not so productive. Open type plant. Fruits are scarlet, meaty and solid.

Pritchard or Scarlet Topper (75 days)—Wilt resistant, heavy producer of good quality. Fruits are slightly globular, solid and medium sized, scarlet and well colored about the stem.

New Stone (85 days)—Large, flattened, smooth and solid. Bright deep scarlet. A good late producer, preferred by many. Excellent canner.

Chalk's Early Jewel (74 days)—A second early for home gardens, also, a good canner. Similar to Bonny Best, plants more open. Scarlet fruit, medium large, smooth, flattened globe shape.

Ponderosa or Beef Steak (90 days) A large purplish-pink, somewhat rough, heavy, almost seedless fruit. Extra good for slicing. Bears well until late.

Early Detroit (80 days)—Globular, purplish-pink, smooth, solid and free from cracks. Excellent quality. Vines are vigorous and productive. Similar to Imperial.

Earliana, Sparks (66 days)—Our earliest tomato. Fruits are medium sized, flattened, firm, quite smooth and bright red. Open plants produce clusters in center.

June Pink (67 days)—Resembles the Earliana in every way except in color which is purplish-pink. A prolific bearer in clusters of 6-8 close to the main stem.

Dwarf Champion (78 days)—Distinctly dwarf and tree like. Fruits medium pink, smooth, solid, globular and flattened.

Yellow Ponderosa (89 days)—Large, mild flavored. Vines spreading and strongly resistant to wilt. Fruits rough, deep yellow and solid with small seed cells.

Small Fruited Varieties (73 days)—Both pear and plum shaped in both yellow and red. These are used mainly for preserves, pickles and pies.

TURNIPS

Plant in spring or fall, either in drills or broadcast. One ounce to 100 feet of drill. Two pounds to the acre broadcast.

Purple Top White Globe (56 days)—The most popular main crop for both home use and shipping. Roots are purple above ground and white below. White, fine grained flesh. Best for table use when about 3 inches in diameter.

TURNIPS (Continued)

Amber Globe (75-80 days)—Our most popular yellow variety. Skin and flesh are yellow. Fine grained, sweet and of good quality. Larger than Purple Top.

Shogoin or Japanese (42 days)—The best variety for both greens and roots. Tops are 18-20 inches tall, erect, bright green, strap leaves. Roots are medium small, white throughout, semi-globe, sweet and mild. Plant is louse resistant and thrives in hot dry weather.

Seven Top (45 days)—Grown for the tops or greens. Extremely hardy. Crown sets up numerous leafy shoots that are used for grazing purposes as well as for table use. Roots woody and inedible.

White Top Milan (45 days)—Extremely early. Small compact top. Roots flat, entirely white, fine grained, mild and tender.

White Egg (55-60 days)—White egg shaped roots, grow half above ground. Flesh clear white, firm, sweet and tender, 2¼ inches in diameter and 3 inches long.

American Yellow Purple Top Rutabaga (90 days)—Large globular roots with small necks and slight tap roots. Yellow with purple top. Fine grained, firm, crisp and sweet. Milder and sweeter when grown in the mountain districts.

ASK FOR SPECIAL LITERATURE ON THE USE OF THESE
ORGANIC CHEMICALS FOR AGRICULTURE

WEEDICIDE LIQUID — The selective weed-killer which has proven that it will eradicate such as: Bindweed, Dandelion, Plantain, Jap Honeysuckles, Canada Thistle, Poison Ivy, Ragweed and many others. Has little or no effect on grasses, will not injure the lawn when used as a killer of Dandelions. Contains Phenoxysol which makes it easily soluble and prevents precipitation. Does not harm the soil, will not injure the hands or corrode the spray equipment. Non-inflammable, non-explosive and has relative low toxicity to humans and animals. Inexpensive. (Not a killer of Johnson Grass.) One ounce will make one gallon of spray.
2 ounces 25¢; 8 ounces \$1.00; quart \$2.75.

WEEDICIDE LIQUID CONCENTRATE
This is the same as the above only concentrated. One ounce will make four gallons of spray.
Pint \$4.50; Quart \$8.00; Gallon \$20.00; Five gallons \$92.50. Five gallons will treat twenty acres.

WEEDICIDE TABLETS—Tablet form of the above. One tablet will make one quart of spray.
8 tablets 25¢; 32 tablets \$1.00.

WEEDICIDE POWDER — The powder form of the above. Use one pound to each 100 gallons water and apply about 200 gallons to each acre.
One pound \$2.75.

FRUIT FIX POWDER — This Multi-Hormone is a treatment for premature fruit and flower drop. It will hold the fruit on the tree and allow it to develop the maximum color, weight and flavor. It will set the early bloom of fruits,

flowers, vegetables and grains which has always been regarded as an unavoidable loss. Gives a better set and increased yield in vegetables, plump kernels in wheat and rye, controls boll drop in cotton. Use one level teaspoonful to each gallon of water, apply as a spray. 6/10 oz. 25¢; 1¼ oz. 50¢; 3 oz. \$1.00; 8 oz. \$2.25.

FIX TABLETS — This hormone, when sprayed upon the blossom, will give earlier maturity and better pollenization. Tests show 20 to 30% increase in some crops and tomatoes will be almost seedless. One tablet will make one quart.
20 tablets 25¢; 100 tablets \$1.00.

REE-ROOT No. 1 and No. 2—These are Multi-Hormone Vitamin treatment for rapid rooting of cuttings. No. 1 is for sensitive cuttings, No. 2 is for hardy, woody plants.
25¢ and 50¢ packets in powder form.

TRANSPLANT TABLETS—A combination of hormones and B-complex vitamins which stimulate prompt repair of damaged roots whereby the shock of transplanting is reduced. Use two tablets in one gallon of water.
15 tablets 25¢; 40 tablets 50¢.

FREE-PLANT POWDER — This hormone is used on the seed to induce quicker germination and a rapid beginning of root growth. One pound will treat 150 lbs. small seed or 1000 lbs. large seed.
¾ oz. 25¢; 2 oz. 75¢.

VITAMIN B-1 PLUS PELLETS—
20 pellets 25¢; 200 pellets \$1.00.

FLOWER SEEDS IN BULK

Nasturtium, tall mixed.
 oz. 15¢; ¼ lb. 40¢; lb. \$1.00.

Nasturtium, dwarf mixed,
 oz. 15¢; ¼ lb. 40¢; lb. \$1.00.

Nasturtium, Golden Gleam, Double
 Bloom, solid color.
 oz. 25¢; 3 oz. 50¢; lb. \$2.00.

Nasturtium, Scarlet Gleam, Double
 Scarlet Bloom.
 oz. 25¢; 3 oz. 50¢; lb. \$2.00.

Morning Glory, Heavenly Blue. Large
 blooms, all blue.
 oz. 50¢; 4 oz. \$1.50.

Morning Glory, Japanese mixed.
 ½ oz. 15¢; oz. 40¢; 3 oz. 75¢.

Morning Glory, Scarlet O'Hara. Blooms
 dark wine red.
 pkts. 15¢; ¼ oz. 30¢

Sweet Peas, Spencer mixed.
 oz. 25¢; 3 oz. 50¢; lb. \$2.00.

Sweet Peas, Choice mixed.
 oz. 10¢; 3 oz. 25¢; lb. \$1.00.

Zinnia, Crown of Gold. Dahlia flowered,
 mixed colors.
 oz. \$2.00; 3 oz. \$4.00.

Zinnia, Gold Medal. Dahlia flowered,
 mixed colors.
 oz. \$1.00; oz. \$2.00

Zinnia, California Giant. Old fashioned
 flat bloom, mixed colors.
 oz. \$1.00; 3 oz. \$2.00.

Zinnia, Lilliput, Dwarf, small blooms,
 all red.
 oz. 75¢; 3 oz. \$1.50.

Zinnia, Lilliput, mixed colors.
 oz. 75¢; 3 oz. \$1.50.

FLOWER SEEDS IN PACKETS

Alyssum	Candytuft	Four O'Clock	Poppy
Aster	Canterbury Bells	Delphinium	Salvia
Bachelor's Button	Castor Beans	Gourds, mixed	Shasta Daisy
Ballon Vine	Cardinal Climber	Digitails	Snapdragon
Balsam	Canary Bird Vine	Gaillardia	Scabiosa
Blue Bonnet	Columbine	Gypsophila	Stocks
Blue Lace Flower	Cosmos, Orange Flare	Larkspur	Verbena
Bouncing Betty	Cosmos, mixed	Marigolds	Vinca
Calendula	Cypress Vine	Moon Flowers	Wall Flower
California Poppy	Everlastings	Pansy	Wild Cucumber
Calliopsis	Forget-Me-Not	Petunia	Zinnia, St. Colors.

HOME CANNING EQUIPMENT

A few Burpee Simplex Tin Can Sealers are offered at \$12.75 each.

Now and then we have a Pressure Cooker; if you need one of these, we shall be glad to place your order in line.

TIN CANS—for home canning

No. 2 plain \$3.70 per hundred.

No. 3 plain \$4.95 per hundred.

No. 2 extra lids \$1.00 per hundred.

No. 2 Enamel, both "C" & "R" \$3.90.

No. 3 Enamel, both "C" & "R" \$5.20.

No. 3 extra lids \$1.25 per hundred.

MEAT CURING PRODUCTS

Morton's Sugar Cure, 10 lbs. \$1.00.

Morton's Tenderquick, 2½ lbs. 55¢.

Sausage Seasoning, 10 oz. 30¢.

Figaro "Old Smoky" Sugar Cure, 10 lbs. 90¢.

Figaro Quick Cure, 2 lbs. 50¢.

Liquid Smoke, 8 oz. 50¢; 16 oz. \$1.00.

Insecticides and Fungicides

Any known control for insects and plant diseases can be supplied. Ask for those not listed here, also, ask for special literature on any item.

ARSENATE OF LEAD—Effective on all chewing insects. 1 lb. 25¢; 4 lbs. 80¢; 100 lbs. \$17.00.

BLACK LEAF 40—A quick contact killer of plant lice, thrip, etc. Efficient for poultry lice. oz. 25¢; 2 oz. 45¢; 4 oz. 80¢; pint \$2.00; quart \$3.50.

BORDOW MIXTURE—Used as a preventive to control certain fungi and disease. 1 lb. 30¢; 4 lbs. \$1.00; 100 lbs. \$20.00.

BOTANA GARDEN DUST — Contains Rotenone and sulphur, a non-poisonous control for many insects and diseases. 1 lb. 50¢; 4 lbs. \$1.10; 10 oz. duster filled (can be refilled) 50¢.

CYANO GAS—Offered in the three following forms:—

(G-Fumigant) — Used for greenhouse, elevator and storage fumigation. 5 lbs. \$3.00.

(A Dust)—Efficient control for all rodents especially when applied with a foot pump. 1 lb. 75¢; 5 lbs. \$3.00.

(Ant Killer)—Destroys nests and queens instantly. 4 oz. 30¢.

CONTAX PRUNING PAINT—Protects pruning cuts on trees, shrubs and roses and other tree wounds. Pint 35¢.

CRYOLITE—A powder, applied as a wet spray to control chewing insects. 1 lb. 25¢; 100 lbs. \$18.50.

D.D.T.—(Dichloro Diphenyl Trichloroethane) Can be used in the house, garden or on livestock to kill flies, mosquitoes, lice, fleas, mites, bedbugs, beetles, worms, thrips, leafhoppers, weevils and ants. This will be offered in both powder and liquid forms and in different strengths for different purposes. Ask for information and price.

DRY LIME SULPHUR — A control for fungus disease such as scab, mildew, rot, etc., also for such insects as Red Spider and Rust Mite. Effective while burning and russetting is eliminated. 1 lb. 25¢; 12½ lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$12.00.

MAGNESIUM ARSENATE — A poison, used as a dust or liquid spray to control the Mexican Bean Beetle and other chewing insects. Will not injure tender

foilage. 1 lb. 35¢; 5 lbs. \$1.55; 100 lbs. \$26.00.

“MIKE” SULPHUR—Wets instantly and is the preferred wettable sulphur because of its fineness, high sulphur content and improved adhesion. More than 15 times finer than 325 mesh sulphur. 1 lb. 15¢; 4 lbs. 50¢; 100 lbs. \$10.00.

NICO-FUME—A tobacco powder, packed in a pressure fumigator for fumigating greenhouses. 1 lb. 75¢; 12 1-lb. cans \$7.80.

PARIS GREEN—A strong effective poison for chewing insects. Not recommended for use on tender foilage. 1 lb. 50¢; 5 lbs. \$2.25.

RAT SCENT—A poison grain, scented to attract and kill rats, mice, gophers, squirrels and prairie dogs. 7 oz. 35¢; 12 oz. 50¢.

PYROCIDE NO. 10—A Pyrethrum product to be used in dust form. One of the best non-poisonous, contact killers for insects in the garden or home. Controls resistant sucking insects such as: Cucumber Beetles. Mexican Bean Beetles and Blister Beetles. Also a control for ants and roaches. 1 lb. 35¢; 10 lbs. \$3.00; 25 lbs. \$5.90.

PYROCIDE NO 15—Same as the above only stronger and recommended for control of the Squash Bug. 1 lb. 40¢; 10 lbs. \$3.50; 25 lbs. \$7.45.

PEST-B-GON—A 20% D.D.T. spray to be mixed with water. 4 oz. bottle makes 2 2/3 gallons to be used about barns, poultry houses and kennels of 12 gallons to be used in gardens. 4 oz. \$1.00.

RED ARROW — Non-poisonous, liquid spray for the garden. One to four teaspoonsful to the gallon of water depending upon the resistance of the insect. Has given satisfaction where others failed. oz. 35¢; 4 oz. \$1.00; pint \$2.85; gallon \$16.85.

CONCENTRATED INGREDIENTS—For mixing into different dust mixtures, such as:—50% D.D.T., Nicotine No. 10 Dust Base, 85% Sodium Fluoaluminate, Lethane B-71 are carried in stock and can be used in any mixture that you may need.

DUST MIXING MACHINERY IS MAINTAINED AND WE CAN SUPPLY ANY MIXTURE OF INSECTICIDES THAT YOU MAY NEED

All above prices are subject to market quotations and change without notice.

FIELD SEEDS

ADAPTED TO THE SOUTHWEST

Alfalfa

COMMON CHILEAN — Native grown. The best hay crop and soil builder for the Southwest. We offer seed of high germination that is free from noxious weed seeds. For best results in the Pecos Valley, plant in September and April. In higher altitudes, plant from May to July. An application of Acid Phosphate will increase the yield of hay from 30 to 40 per cent. Plant 20 lbs. seed per acre.

ARGENTINE ALFALFA—Similar to the above and has proven very satisfactory in the Pecos Valley.

Sweet Clover

YELLOW BLOSSOM BIENNIAL — A nitrogen producing, soil building pasture crop. Roots penetrate deep and into hardpan, then decompose to supply humus. Planting preferred in spring and fall but may be done at most any season. Plant 15 pounds. This crop will withstand much drought and the extreme hot and cold weather.

Beans

MEXICAN PINTO—The field bean throughout New Mexico. Requires little moisture, will produce 500 to 1100 lbs. per acre. Can be planted in June, use 25 lbs. seed per acre. We offer registered seed.

Corn

MEXICAN JUNE—Dependable in the Southwest due to drought resisting qualities and the heavy tight shucks that protect against worms and birds. Grown in some sections for the tall stalks which are very desirable for ensilage.

STRAWBERRY or CALICO—One of our heaviest croppers. Large ears, medium soft kernels. A good all-purpose corn will require about 120 days to mature.

HYBRID-JACQUES. Has been satisfactory in the Pecos Valley during the past five seasons. Drought resisting and a good yielder. Available in 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 105, 110, 115 and 120 days to maturity. The 115 day is promising in the Southwest.

Pop Corn

GIANT YELLOW MUSHROOM — Does well in the Pecos Valley and has been the most popular for a number of years. When popped, has a distinct flavor, no husks or hard centers and is cream-colored.

Cotton

ACALA 2815 — This season, we offer seed from some of the best cotton ever produced in the Pecos Valley. It produced a larger boll, picked better (easiest of any), showed improved character, the staple was uniform (about 1½") and it was earlier than the original 1064. This strain was developed for the Pecos Valley and the seed we offer was grown by Fred M. Nelson of Roswell. We offer both Registered and Certified Seed either in the lint or delinted.

The original purpose for delinting cotton seed was to reduce lint borne disease. However it has been found that delinted seed will germinate from 5 to 7 days sooner, they can be planted more accurate, which eliminates much chopping. Begin planting April 10th with 32 lbs. lint seed or 12 lbs. delinted seed per acre.

Sorghum Grains

ATLAS SORGO—Our best ensilage crop. Will also make sorghum. The stalks are very sweet and often ten feet tall. Grain is of low feed value.

PLAINSMAN MILO—A new milo of the combine type, a cross between double dwarf kafir and dwarf milo. Grown two years in the Pecos Valley and promises to be one of our heaviest yielders of good quality grain. Resistant to Pythium rot, grows 30 inches tall, grain resembles yellow maize and matures in 108 days.

CAPROCK MILO—A full blooded sister of the above. Grows 34 inches tall, requires 115 days to mature and the grain is a little deeper red than the Plainsman. Also grown two years in the Pecos Valley, will possibly out yield the Plainsman if planted on heavy soil and irrigated.

MARTIN MILO—Has been known to produce up to 120 bushels threshed grain per acre. Of the combine type, the short stalk has little or no feed value. It is planted in 18 or 22 inch rows using 16 lbs. of seed per acre.

FIELD SEEDS (Continued)

HEGARI — New Mexico Certified. The best all around feed crop. In the Pecos Valley this crop will mature in 110 days or following oats or barley. The grain is of high feed value and the stalk is sweet. Excellent for bundle feed. Plant in 36 inch rows using 8 lbs. of seed per acre. This drought resisting crop is grown without irrigation in eastern New Mexico and western Texas.

HEGARI— Arizona Certified. Will produce more grain and the stalk will not grow as tall as the above. Very uniform in grain and stalk.

JAPANESE HONEY DRIP CANE—Desirable for ensilage to n n a g e and for sorghum production. Matures in 125 to 140 days. The tall heavy stalks make this one of the heaviest tonnage producers. Stalks are sweet with many joints.

RED TOP or SUMAC CANE—Will mature in 105 days with little moisture. This has long been the favorite fodder crop of the Southwest.

Barley

CLUB MARIOUTT—A large kernel and a heavy producer for spring planting, can be planted in February and will mature in time to be followed by Hegari.

CONWAY—A heavy yielding spring barley developed by our own A. & M. College.

TREBI — A proven crop for the Southwest. It may be planted in the fall or in the spring.

NEW MEXICO WINTER BARLEY — Developed in our state. One of our heaviest yielders. Excellent for fall and winter pasture. May be planted from September through November using from 70 to 100 lbs. seed per acre.

Rye

Will make one of the best fall and winter pastures if planted by August 15th. Makes good early spring pasture when planted during fall and winter months. Stools and grows well in cold weather. A good crop to turn under ahead of a cotton crop. Plant from 60 to 90 lbs. per acre.

Wheat

MARQUIS—A hard red, spring wheat. Standard for Western irrigated soils. Beardless.

TURKEY RED WINTER WHEAT—The most popular in the Southwest. Desired by millers. Bearded.

Oats

TEXAS RED RUST PROOF—Has long been standard in the Pecos Valley, can be planted both in the spring and in the fall (August and September or March and April). Has been known to produce over 100 bushels per acre and weigh over 40 lbs. per bushel.

FERGUSON RED OATS—Will possibly yield with above. The plant will stool more.

Pasture Grass

SUDAN—An annual, the best fast growing summer pasture. Will require irrigation in the Pecos Valley but does well on rainfall in eastern New Mexico and West Texas. May be planted in rows with 5 lbs. seed per acre or sown broadcast with 25 to 50 lbs. seed per acre. Plant after danger of frost or it does best when planted in hot weather. Often cut for hay and will make silage crop. An excellent milk producer. We offer seed that is free from all noxious weed seed.

CRESTED WHEAT GRASS (Standard Strain) — A perennial bunch grass that does well in high altitudes. Among the first grass to start growing in the spring. The fine stem and leaf makes good pasture. Drought resisting. May be planted in the spring or fall. 6 to 10 lbs. seed per acre.

JOHNSON GRASS—A perennial classed as noxious in many states and constantly fought by Southern farmers but is valuable to the semi-arid sections that have land subject to periodical overflow where it will provide good pasture and hay. Responds to cultivation.

Millets

BIG GERMAN—The small stems and narrow leaves make good hay or pasture, quickly grown in the summer months. Long tight heads produce an abundance of grain that has good feed value.

HOG MILLET or PROSO—The quickest making catch crop. Will mature grain in 45 to 50 days. Low growing sprangled heads. Grain is larger than Big German and makes excellent poultry feed. Often sown for pasture and hay.

ASK FOR OUR FIELD SEED PRICE LIST

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK REMEDIES

In stock, we carry the lines of the following Companies:

THE GEO. H. LEE CO.

Ask for the latest copy of the "Lee Way Poultry Book."

DR. L. D. LeGEAR MEDICINE CO.

Ask for "Dr. LeGear's Poultry Guide" and Dr. LeGear's Live Stock Manual."

DR. SALISBURY'S LABORATORIES

Ask for "Dr. Salisbury's Poultry Health Messenger."

PRATT FOOD COMPANY

Ask for "Pratt's Health Guide"

DR. LeGEARS DOG PRESCRIPTIONS

Contains the most effective ingredients known to Modern Veterinary Science

Ask for Dr. LeGear's Dog Book

The literature that is mentioned above will be found to be very helpful. Any of these will be sent to you without charge or obligation.

POULTRY FEEDERS AND FOUNTAINS

ALSO

SPRAYERS AND DUSTERS

We have a few, more are allotted to us. Let us know your needs, we shall do our best to supply you.

BEEKEEPER'S SUPPLIES

The Lewis-Dadant Line is the highest in quality and the price is competitive. We are proud to offer this line, at factory prices, F. O. B. Roswell. Ask for the illustrated catalog which gives prices. In connection with this line, we handle honey containers in carload lots. Also, we buy your beeswax for cash—always in the market.

DAIRY SUPPLIES

We specialize in rapid delivery, by our own truck, on colored lettered milk bottles.

Also, we offer special print milk bottle caps.

From stock, we offer: stock print milk bottle caps, plain bottles, washing powders, milk pails, milking stools and disinfectants.

Cappers, fillers, coolers and machine brushes are supplied on special order.

VIGORO (4-12-4)

The complete plant food especially prepared to supply the vegetables, trees, grass, shrubs and flowers with the necessary elements for growth and production. It is free-flowing, easy to apply, and has no unpleasant odor. 1 lb. box 10¢; 5 lb. bag 45¢; 10 lb. bag 85¢; 25 lb. bag \$1.50; 50 lb. bag \$2.50; 100 lb. bag \$4.00.

PLANTABBS

An odorless plant food in tablet form. 4-12-18 plus Vitamin B1. The most convenient plant food for pot plants. 36 tablets 25¢; 240 tablets \$1.00.

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS

Again this season, we do not expect enough Acid Phosphate to fill the demand. The situation may change from time to time. We shall be glad to take your order and supply when possible. We expect to be able to supply Sulphate of Ammonia, Iron Sulphate, Aluminum Sulphate and a few others.

ROSWELL SEED COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1900

Table of Valuable Information

Vegetable	Average Germination 1 Year Old Seed—%	Average Number of Seed per Ounce	Amount Required for 100 Feet of Drill	Amount of Seed Required per Acre	Depth of Planting Inches
Asparagus	90	1,000	1 oz.	5 lbs.	1
Beans, Dwarf	90	100	1 lb.	60 lbs.	1
Beans, Pole	90	100	½ lb.	30 lbs.	1
Beets, Garden	80	1,750	1 oz.	6 lbs.	1
Beet, Mangel	80	1,200	1 oz.	5 lbs.	1
Brussels Sprouts	85	6,500	¼ oz.	8 oz.	½
Cabbage	85	5,000	¼ oz.	8 oz.	½
Cantaloupe	85	1,200	½ oz.	1 lb.	1
Carrot	75	14,000	½ oz.	2 lbs.	½
Cauliflower	75	14,000	¼ oz.	4 oz.	½
Celery	80	100,000	¼ oz.	4 oz.	⅛
Collards	88	4,500	¼ oz.	4 oz.	½
Corn, Sweet	85	125	¼ lb.	5 lbs.	1
Cucumbers	85	1,000	½ oz.	2 lbs.	1
Egg Plant	75	5,000	⅛ oz.	4 oz.	½
Endive	80	13,000	1 oz.	2 lbs.	½
Kale	85	7,500	¼ oz.	1 lb.	½
Kohlrabi	85	7,000	¼ oz.	1 lb.	½
Leek	80	8,000	½ oz.	2 lbs.	½
Lettuce	90	16,000	½ oz.	1 lb.	½
Melon, Musk	85	1,200	½ oz.	1 lb.	1
Melon, Water	85	225	1 oz.	2 lbs.	1
Mustard	85	18,000	¼ oz.	1 lb.	¼
Okra	85	425	2 oz.	3 lbs.	1
Onions	85	12,500	1 oz.	3 lbs.	½
Parsley	70	17,500	¼ oz.	1 lb.	⅛
Parsnip	75	2,800	½ oz.	3 lbs.	½
Peas	90	50 to 150	1 lb.	60 lbs.	1
Pepper	75	4,000	⅛ oz.	4 oz.	½
Pumpkin	90	100	1 oz.	2 lbs.	1
Radish	90	5,000	1 oz.	10 lbs.	½
Salsify	75	4,500	1 oz.	5 lbs.	½
Spinach	80	3,000	1 oz.	8 lbs.	1
Squash, Summer	90	300	1 oz.	2 lbs.	1
Squash Winter	90	125	½ oz.	1 lb.	1
Tomato	85	7,500	⅛ oz.	1½ oz.	½
Turnip	90	10,000	½ oz.	1 lb.	¼

Field Seeds

	Lbs. per Acre		Lbs. per Acre
Alfalfa	15 to 20	Millet	60
Barley	80	Hegari	4
Beans, Pinto	20	Oats	80
Corn	7	Peanuts	20
Cane, drilled	10	Rye	60
Cane, broadcast	60 to 80	Sudan Grass, drilled	3
Cotton	20 to 30	Sudan Grass, broadcast	20
Johnson Grass	20	Sweet Clover	15
Maize	4		

The information above has been compiled from 45 years experience in selling seed. This will not apply in all cases as location and conditions are widely different. However, we believe our figures are a fair average.

AFTER FIVE DAYS

Return to

**115-117 South Main Street
Roswell, New Mexico**

RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED



Sec. 562 P. L. & R.

U. S. POSTAGE

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OFFICIAL BUSINESS

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